IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS BROWNSVILLE DIVISION

United States District Court Southern District of Texas
FILED

APR 1 7 2001

Michael N. Milby Clerk of Court

RAQUEL O. RODRIGUEZ, as legal guardian of JOSE L. RODRIGUEZ,

Case No. B-96-cv-177

Plaintiff,

VS.

RIDDELL, INC.; and ALL AMERICAN SPORTS CORPORATION, d/b/a RIDDELL/ALL AMERICAN,

Defendants.

PLAINTIFF'S OBJECTION TO DEFENDANTS' LATE DISCLOSURE OF EXPERT WITNESSES

COMES NOW the Plaintiff, by and through her counsel of record, and hereby objects to the Defendants' disclosure of expert witnesses filed April 13, 2001, in which Defendants disclose twelve new experts, in addition to those they called at the trial of this matter in March, 1999, on the grounds that the disclosure of said experts is intended solely to harass Plaintiff and delay retrial of this matter to the Plaintiff's prejudice. Plaintiff requests that the Court refuse to allow Defendants to call any new experts at the retrial of this matter.

¹ Prior to the first trial, Defendants disclosed nine experts of which seven testified at trial, including three neurosurgeons, two engineers, a biomechanist and a helmet designer. These witnesses testified on the following disciplines: neurology, neurosurgery, pathology, radiology, biomechanics, and engineering. Defendants now seek to call the following additional, new experts: Dr. Ashare (specialty unknown), Robert Cantu (neurosurgeon), Vincent DiMaio (pathologist), Alisa Green (neuroradiologist), Stephan Horner (economist), Thad Ide (engineer), Donna Johnson (specialty unknown) Robert Jones (pathologist), Kathleen Kagan-Hallett (pathologist), John Newman (engineer), William Queale (epidemiologist), and Richard Charles Senelick (specialty unknown). The Defendants have now

Plaintiff's opposition to Defendants' late designation of experts is based upon the following:

- Defendants failed to timely disclose the twelve new experts in violation of the Court's original Scheduling Order and orders modifying the deadlines for disclosure of expert witnesses prior to the March, 1999, trial of this matter.
- Defendants had ample opportunity, prior to trial in March, 1999, to obtain additional experts to rebut Plaintiff's experts, including a neuroradiologist. In fact, Defendants' counsel represented to this Court that he had met with a neuroradiologist and that he was going to give Plaintiff a neuroradiologist's report "within one week." (Transcript of Telephonic Pretrial Conference, dated February 19, 1999, pp. 18-19.)
- Defendants disclosed two new experts, Lawrence Thibault, a biomechanicist, and Robert Jones, M.D., a neuropathologist, as well as a new defense theory regarding the age of Jose Rodriguez's blood clot, two days before jury selection on March 3, 1999. Despite this late disclosure, the Court accommodated Defendants' requests and allowed Dr. Thibault to testify at trial and Dr. Ommaya to testify concerning Defendants' new defense theory.
- Defendants did not challenge nor appeal the Court's rulings regarding Defendants' expert witnesses to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.
- This Court has broad discretion to limit discovery and evidentiary proof at a new trial. The district court's discretion in managing trials "extends on remand to all areas not covered by the higher court's mandate." Martin's Hearend Imports, Inc. v. Diamond & Gem Trading United States of America Co., 195 F.3d 765, 775-76 (5th Cir. 1999) ("[b]ased on [defendant's] post-remand proffering of additional evidence without any explanation of why it did not offer it at the first trial, and based on the injustice that might result for [plaintiff] in having to prepare for this new evidence, the court did not abuse its discretion in limiting [defendant] to the witnesses and evidence it offered at the first trial.")
- The only basis for the Fifth Circuit's remand and reversal was the Court's jury charge.
- Defendants' experts called at the first trial testified as to all issues raised by Plaintiff's experts, including some additional issues, i.e., causation, mechanism of injury, biomechanical accident analysis, preexisting conditions, and the existence of extracranial injury.
- Limiting Defendants to the experts and evidence they offered at the first trial would not result in manifest injustice because Defendants either knew or should have known that these new witnesses, including their subject expertise, may have been necessary at the

first trial. American Int'l Trading Corp. v. Petroleos Mexicano, 835 F.2d 536, 539 (5th Cir. 1987).

By

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court limit the Defendants to the experts and evidence they offered at the first trial and deny any further discovery in this matter which would unduly delay the retrial.

DATED this 16th day of April, 2001.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this $1 + \frac{1}{2}$ day of April, 2001, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was served by first-class mail, postage prepaid, and addressed to; by fax transmission to; by overnight delivery to; or by personally delivering to or leaving with a person in charge of the office as indicated below:

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